

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 32.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 349.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
ANDERSON C. H. S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English
Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, French Candles, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars.
FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—
Fine Brandy and Wines,
Sold only for medicinal purposes.
Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.
Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.
His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.
Call at No. 2, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 19, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.
W. M. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.
BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candles, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the Mercantile Business, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is Smith, Baird & Co.
Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guiltars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.
J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of GROCERIES to sell cheap.
DAVID N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A. DAVID.
Greenville, August 30, 1855.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN W. WILSON, Tailor.

Hardware

We have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call by blacksmiths, carpenters, wagoners, shoemakers and farmers, we can supply you with almost anything under this head.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watuga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collects of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—1f.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

A. N. D.

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. 1f

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

W. M. D. RANKIN, J. P. M. CRAIGMILES,

R. W. PULLIAM, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diap-

sonal Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis

& Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos;

Clicking, Travers and other best maker's

Pianos, at the Factory Prices.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,

Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' arti-

cles, Hair, Nail and Tooth

Brushes, Fine Soaps, Co-

logne Water, Hair

Oils, Extracts,

&c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers and the public generally, to call and look through our stock and examine our prices.

Wide Awake Know Nothing.

Young America Hats together with

Push caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, gingham, alpaca, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love

velts; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemises; white and black lace edgings, lace fringe dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns, Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfume, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

It is now near the last day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.

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SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session. Applications for admission, &c., should be made to

W. M. D. COOKE, Principal.
August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds Grass seeds, for sale by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
March 15, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,

Saw Mills of every variety,

Mining Machinery and Pumps,

Grist and Flour Mills, complete,

Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,

Rice field Pumps and Engines,

Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,

Rice Thrashers,

Shingle Machines,

Shafing Hangers and Pollies,

Cotton Gins and Gearing,

Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,

Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,

Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,

Blacksmith work of all kinds,

Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to want to send us their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person requiring such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. 1f

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years, and the new addition to the use of the public a new addition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story Verandah 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the Dining Room, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere perhaps a little more so.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

J. B. KEER.

\$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 Children.

The two eldest boys are mulattos; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high middle aged, had large whiskers when he left home, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negros, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer. by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and

sole and upper Leather, may be had

at low rates of

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Four Belongings.

Childhood's dawn, I'm thine!

Here I watch the merry hours

Weave their glowing wreaths of flowers;

Birds on every bough are swinging,

All the air with music ringing.

While the sunbeams flash and quiver

On the eddies of the river.

Ah, they change! the songs are done;

Clouds flit sadly o'er the sun,

While, with mournful step and slow,

From my childhood's home I go—

Home no longer mine.

Hold me, life! I'm thine,

Far away, a sunny vision

Beckons me to fields elysian.

Though some clouds are drooping low

With bright hues they shine and glow;

When the summer rain is o'er,

Skies are brighter than before.

Ah, 'tis vain! sad heart be still,

There remains one sparkling rill;

Scoop and drink, thou weary heart,

Life and I in peace will part—

Life no longer mine.

Clasp me, love! I'm thine,

Though all other light depart

Save this sunshine of the heart,

Yet, while sheltered at thy side,

I am blest, whatever betide.

Ah, 'tis vain! the shadows flow

O'er my heart—thou, too, must go!

Love, farewell. Life's dream is done!

Mine the shadow, thine the sun;

Till, afar from grief and pain,

In the light we meet again—

So forever mine.

Take me, death! I'm thine,

Only through thy solemn portal

Can we reach the light immortal,

Where the amaranth unfading

Brows of heavenly bloom are shading.

While within thy darkened porch,

With thy dim, inverted torch,

Thou dost chant soft, holy psalms;

Still we wait, with folded palms,

Until, time's last triumph won,

Thou shalt find thy labors done—

Take me, death! I'm thine.

Take me, death! I'm thine.

Take me, death! I'm thine.

Take me, death! I'm thine.

Take me, death! I'm thine.

Take me, death! I'm thine.

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Take me, death! I'm thine.

Take me, death! I'm thine.

Take me, death! I'm thine.

Take me, death!

[From the London Times, Dec. 18.]

Position of the Armies in the East.

Three Eastern regions are from time to time spoken of as "the seat of war." In one a disastrous drama has been enacted. Amid the bleak heights of the Armenian mountains a heroic struggle is now concluded. For nearly five months the defenders of Kars resisted the cannon of a vastly superior force. Twice they repelled the onset of the enemy. No event of the war has displayed more courage and stubborn fortitude; none has more called forth the interest and admiration of the world. But famine has done its work, and brave men have yielded under honor and their country's fame were fully satisfied. Kars is now a Russian position. The earthworks which our gallant countrymen constructed will now shelter determined foes, envious of the resistance of Sebastopol, and anxious to preserve what they must feel to be their only conquest. Gurni is now no longer the advanced post of the Czar; his armies, though weakened by their long and dreary bivouac, now hold a fortress and a district 8,000 feet above the sea, in a country difficult to approach, and guarded by the long range of the Sahand-Dagh from the attempt of any but a powerful and resolute foe. These mountains look down on Erzerum, which is now the frontier city of the Turks. There is probably little fear that it will be attacked at such a season should a relieving army have had time to concentrate itself behind the works which were the especial care of our gallant General Williams. But it is evident that we know too little of the armies in these parts to make any conclusions weighty. Nineteen days have elapsed since the surrender of Kars has been fully confirmed; in that time much may have happened, and of Pety Pasha and his forces we know almost nothing. On the island Asiatic seat of war we are thus certain but of one thing—that the Turks have lost an important post, and that another may be perhaps in danger.

Turning now to the eastern coast of the Euxine, we come to the head quarters of the chief Ottoman General. His small, ill-fitted, ill-dressed army, straggles for 20 miles along the banks of the Ingour. A few cavalry are in advance, but the General knows that any movement is impossible with his present force. The Russians, on the other hand, are said to be better. The forces and passes are held by an army by no means contemptible, and it can hardly be doubted that science will be applied to the strengthening of these positions. Every day that passes makes a Kaitais more defensible, and returning spring may find Russian Generals firmly established on more than one line of works, while new levies may enable them to operate freely in the province they have conquered, while they hold with pertinacity the roads which traverse their own territory. The third and most striking picture is that of 200,000 men encamped on the heights which overlook a conquered city, watching an enemy which sullenly throws now and then a shell to break the stillness which for three months has overspread the most gigantic battle field of modern times. Their labors are suspended; preparations for comfort or amusement occupy all, from the general to the private; the daily historian of the war announces that he has little to tell. We will not now discuss the generalship of the commanders, or compare a campaign of our own times with those of Australitz and Eylau, and the other deeds of the giants who are gone. We will accept the doctrine that prudence is the chief of military virtues, and that those who have gained laurels have a right to rest on them for a season. We will presume that in April much may be easy which was impossible in September. The campaign in the Crimea is closed, and it is useless to regret the past. But we cannot think of those vast armies, those miles which cover valley and plateau, those thousands of mules and horses, those tons of corn and meat and hay, those piles of ammunition, those fleets of mighty transports, without comparing all this plenty with the destitute condition of the poor Ottoman army, to which, as in mockery, has been committed the safety of half the Sultan's empire. They are the right men and the right materials for war, but are they in the right place? Surely, of the inactive thousands before Sebastopol, a few might be spared for service on another field.

For the fall of Kars there are statesmen and generals who owe a strict account. A strong position is in the hands of the enemy, a province is overrun by the Cossack and the Bashkir. Many a brave man may be destined to fall before the abandoned city is wrested from the invader. The name of Mouravieff is probably now repeated with awe by the Persian and Afghan; the moral lesson of Sebastopol must again be sternly taught. But there will be a still greater responsibility if, after such a warning, the Czar be allowed to confirm and extend his triumph. Omar Pasha has landed on the Asiatic coast to enforce the enemy's retreat by a march on his own territory. The policy of the measure may be doubted, but it is an accomplished fact, and nothing remains but to persevere in what has been begun. It is proved that the general is without means; it is proved that the Seraskier and his colleagues are unable to supply their own commander with the first necessities of a campaign. The Turkish army is small; it is without resources, on an inhospitable coast, and winter has set in. The histories of the Danube and Balaklava may be repeated in a third winter. The Ottoman is hardy and patient, he requires little, and submits uncomplainingly where European troops would lose heart and discipline. But no strength or devotion can resist accumulated trials. Unless the Turkish general receive assistance he may not only be unable to vanquish the enemy's army, but he may lose his own.

In spite of the successes of their allies, the Turks have suffered greatly in the present war. We hardly dare estimate the numbers who have disappeared in the two years' contest. Omar Pasha now commands the last body of the Sultan's troops which can be depended on for active warfare. Though brave and obedient, these must be defeated by the calamities of their race, and especially by the news which has just reached them. It is a dangerous and even a guilty policy to leave them alone and unsupported even for a season. There can be but one conclusion from the facts we have stated. A force from the allied camp should at once be sent to join in the Asiatic war. The importance of a Christian corps in these regions has been often urged. The inhabitants may dislike the Russians, but they most certainly dread the Mussulman. It is not to be doubted that politically the

presence of a British or French division would have most beneficial results. But even these ulterior advantages are small compared with the importance of succoring the neglected Turks, carrying out the long looked for advance, and by a bold inroad rousing the enemy from a dream of conquest to the hasty and unready defence of their most valued province. Those regiments which suffered most in the late contest may well remain to recruit their exhausted ranks; but there are surely troops enough in the East to furnish 10,000 men for an Asiatic campaign. There are also Generals of Division in the two armies who might wisely be trusted with an independent command; and military genius might be called forth which has been hidden during the dreary routine of an eleven months' cannonade. The time has come for such a course, and it may soon be past. If we leave the enemy to enjoy and improve his triumph, the labors of the future may be long, and its success incomplete.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 16. I am advised that the subject of formally withdrawing our minister from England has been debated by the President and Cabinet, and is still under consideration. Should Mr. Buchanan's recall be determined upon, the British government will not be left in doubt as to the reasons for our so doing. The Atlantic news exhibit an almost entire indifference on the part of Lord Palmerston for a quiet settlement of our affairs. He has made his last explanation, and has nothing further to offer. The question of peace or its opposite is thus thrown upon our government. The recall of Mr. Buchanan would hasten events. Congress would support the President, and the popular voice of Great Britain, in all probability, would demand the displacement of Palmerston. The latter event is placed among the probabilities by the President.

The rumor of an offensive and defensive treaty with the United States, had its origin in the fact that Russia had transmitted her outline of a commercial and amity treaty.

A PREDICTION AND A SUMMING UP OF THE RESULTS OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—A gentleman writing to a distant journal says: An infamy, greater than that which attended the Hartford Convention, will mark the brow of Know Nothingism in the annals of our country, and ere two years have passed away, it will require an affidavit to prove a man's membership. Children will blush to hear it said "your father was a Know Nothing." A party of expediency merely, it has, regardless not only of consistency, but of ordinary decency, endeavored to ride into power upon whatever prejudice might exist at the time in any locality, and with unparalleled mendacity denied to-day what it set up yesterday as the perfection of Americanism. It has broken down all faith in public men—has contaminated our judiciary—turned our legislative halls into Paul Pry nurseries, committees, and rendezvous of nullifying traitors—made the bowie-knife and revolver a necessary protector of the elective franchise—destroyed that sacred conservator of American rights and mouth-piece of the people's will, the ballot-box—invaded with his bigoted denunciations the sanctuary of religion—popularized election murders and massacres, which have afterwards been justified by packed grand juries, one of which, assuming the prerogatives of a court of justice, has in Baltimore heard evidence on both sides, and failed to find a bill against the murderer on proof of an *alibi*. They have retarded the material prosperity of the country, by driving from our midst many of the hardy and industrious naturalized citizens, and have turned the tide of emigration towards Canada, Australia, Mexico and South America.

They have given the lie to our national history, branded our escutcheon with the stigma of broken pledges to the world, and done much towards crushing the hopes of every well-wisher of the human race. We are politically asphyxiated, and lay with recovering breath and uplifted hands, feeling for a tangible hand-hold. Our souls sicken at the prospect of the lumbering race of '56. Shall we have "Sam's" reiteration of the hard cider era, and a general bamboozlement of meaningless phrases and disgusting sights, or a campaign worthy of an intelligent, self-governing nation. The philosopher statesmen of our earlier day have given way to the pignions of faction, and a pie-bald Congress initiates its series of farcical experiments upon the patience of the nation, by a sort of "hull-gull" game for Speaker. "Twere better we never have a Speaker, with this Congress—better for themselves and the country if they would go home again, and leave us at peace as we are."

[Baltimore Republican.]

A MAN AND HIS BOTTLE DUG OUT OF THE SNOW.—On Sunday afternoon, some men were engaged in clearing the snow from the sidewalk near Hoe's foundry, and after digging away a bank of several feet in depth, much to their surprise, they came across a man sleeping quietly beside his bottle. He had taken lodgings on the walk the evening previous and got snowed under. His breath made a hole in the snow and thus he was furnished with fresh air. A touch of the snow shovel brought him to a consciousness, and he got up and walked off, taking his faithful companion with him.—*New York Tribune.*

DIED WITH THE COLD.—A free negro, with no master but himself, who neglected or did not know how to take proper care of himself, was found, on Thursday morning, dead in his room, at New Brooklyn, where he had retired the night before, hungry and cold and without food and fire. He had been down all day among the abolitionists in Brooklyn, trying to get a job of shovelling snow, but as he had no shovel, and no one would lend him one, he could get no work nor money, and so he went home and died, just as all his race will sooner or later, in this cold climate.—*New York Day Book.*

QUITE COMPLIMENTARY.—A correspondent of the Louisville Times says: A few days since Lieut. Governor Ford, of Ohio, visited New York and put up at the Astor House. Greeley called upon him, and found him in his room, in bed. After talking a short time on general topics, Greeley exclaimed: "Governor, you are not quite such a looking man as I expected to see." "If you are more disappointed in my appearance than I am in yours, I commiserate you," replied the Governor.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.



ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 24, 1856.

MR. CYRUS C. WEATHERS, of Dallas, Gaston county, is our authorized Agent for Gaston and the adjoining counties.

TUMBLING TO PIECES!

One by one the planks are falling out of the Know Nothing Platform. The foundation was laid upon ephemeral prejudices, and the superstructure which it supported, intolerant, unconstitutional and adverse as it was to the spirit of the age, could not have been expected to last long. Three ideas have been prominently presented as embodying the principles designed to be enforced by this dangerous and now, fortunately for the country and the cause of enlightened liberty, almost defunct organization. The first of these was the oft repeated Democratic doctrine of non intervention on the part of the Federal Government with the domestic institutions of the States and Territories. The second was the proscription of Roman Catholics, on account of their religion, from all offices of trust or profit in the Republic. The third and last was the extension of the term of residence of foreigners, before acquiring the rights of citizenship, and a denial to them after the acquisition of those rights of an equality of privileges with other citizens.

The action of a majority of the members of the Philadelphia Convention, which promulgated the doctrine of non intervention on the slavery question, which has been so much relied upon at the South as an evidence of the nationality of the party, was sufficient to establish the fact that that plank was only inserted in the Know Nothing Platform to be kicked out by the Northern members. The elections at the North which shortly afterwards followed the construction of this platform, confirmed the impression which the country had taken up of the motives and views of the Northern section of the miscalled American party upon the slavery question. A general repudiation by the Northern members of the 12th article of the Philadelphia Platform, was followed up by a general fusion of the Northern Know Nothings with the Abolitionists in all the local and general elections at the North. The result of this fusion was the return of a majority of Representatives to the present Congress opposed to the Administration and combining all the elements of hostility to the rights of the South and the guaranties of religious liberty and equal privileges, so plainly expressed in the Constitution, and as deliberately ignored and discarded by the Abolition and Know Nothing parties. Since the meeting of Congress, and the consequent attempt to elect a Speaker, all hopes of retaining this troublesome 12th section of the Philadelphia Platform has been abandoned, and the nationality of the party, so far as that issue is concerned, is now admitted to be a mockery and delusion.

Opposition to Catholics and to the encroachments of Papal power, was, however, still insisted upon in this State as one point upon which Northern and Southern Know Nothings might agree. Although mutterings were occasionally heard against this portion of the Know Nothing creed, they were adroitly smothered, and in sections of the country like this, remote from the scene of fraternal trouble and discord, the uninformed public was still induced to believe that opposition to Romanism on account of its Anti Republican tendencies, was now as ever part and parcel of the political faith of the Know Nothing party. From time to time we warned our readers that even upon this point the Know Nothings were not united. That here in N. Carolina they denounced Catholics, and insisted, in violation of the Constitution, upon religious tests; while in Louisiana, and at other points, they repudiated the 8th section of the Philadelphia Platform and denounced all assaults upon religious freedom. A recent debate in Congress between members of the Know Nothing party, in which the proscriptive tenets of the party was the subject matter of dispute, will show that they are as far from being national and united on that issue as upon the slavery question. We append a few extracts from the remarks of Mr. Eustis of Louisiana, and Mr. Walker of Alabama, both strong Know Nothings, to show in what light they view a part of the platform of their party. The debate occurred on the 7th instant.

Mr. EUSTIS said: And here, Mr. Clerk, I will take occasion to state, in a very few words, reserving to myself the privilege of stating my views at greater length on some other occasion,—what is the

position of the American party of Louisiana on the subject of religion. We hold, sir, in Louisiana, and we hold it as a cardinal maxim—and I hope to God that it will be so held in every State of this Union—that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God; and we consider that any attempt to abridge or circumscribe religious freedom is unworthy of our great country, and must be repudiated by every party in this country. We consider that it is in violation of the organic laws of the land; and in that spirit the American party repudiated the eighth article of the Philadelphia platform; and, sir, I now repudiate it *in toto*. I care not, sir, what construction gentlemen, in perfect good faith, may be pleased to put upon it. I know that gentlemen have addressed this house, and told us that they meant nothing by the eighth article of the Philadelphia platform; that is to say, that the construction which they place upon it could not be considered as offensive against American Catholics, and therefore as inoperative and innocent as against that class of our citizens. But, Mr. Clerk, as I said before, I care not what construction they put upon it. I listened with pleasure to the remarks of the eloquent gentleman from the Louisiana district, [Mr. Humphrey Marshall,] and I am satisfied that the gentleman agrees with me entirely. I am satisfied that the honorable gentleman from the Louisiana district does not intend to proscribe American Catholics. I am satisfied that, when he says that he is in favor of the broadest religious liberty, what he says comes from the bottom of his heart, and that he stands with me, where every American must stand, upon the broad basis of religious liberty. [Applause in the galleries.]

But, as I said before, I care not what construction is put upon it. The words are there in white and black, and they are offensive and insulting to the American Catholics of America. Let us look at what took place in the State of Virginia during the last State election. What was the construction which the American candidate for Governor of that State placed upon the eighth article of the Philadelphia platform? We all know that, in the early part of his canvass, that candidate published a letter in which he said he never would vote for a Catholic. Thank God, that gentleman was defeated, and, sir, he ought to have been defeated. There was enough in that letter to defeat ten thousand candidates for Governor; and I trust that every man who holds such odious and monstrous doctrines, will ever meet with as deep a political grave as the honorable gentleman, the American candidate for Governor of Virginia, has met with.

I agree with the honorable gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Bennett,] when he says, if the eighth article of the Philadelphia platform does not mean to proscribe Catholics, it means nothing. And, sir, what can it mean? I believe it means nothing. It is a mere abstraction—a mere idle concession to the prejudices of one class of religionists—and has no place in a national platform. And I undertake to show to this House, if they will take the declaration of the members of the national American party upon this floor, and if they will examine the eighth article of the Philadelphia platform, that they will find that it means nothing, because the cardinal principle—the great principle, according to my understanding—of the American platform is this: that none but native-born Americans should be elevated to office; therefore, if none but native-born Americans are to be elevated to office, all foreigners are excluded—foreign Catholics are excluded, foreign Protestants are excluded, and foreign Jews are excluded. And they are not excluded on account of their religion, but on account of their birth; therefore, if foreign Catholics are excluded on account of their birth, and not on account of their religion, the only Catholics who remain to be dealt with, and the only Catholics who can come up and be considered as candidates by the American party, are the American Catholics. They are the only Catholics who can be considered as candidates by the American party, because all foreigners are excluded; and, as I said before, foreign Catholics are excluded by coming within that designation.

Mr. WALKER, said:

Much has been said about the eighth section of the Philadelphia platform of the American party. And what is the meaning of that section? Its language, I think, is that we entertain hostility to the aggressive policy and the corrupting tendency of the Roman Catholic Church, and that it is our purpose to manifest that hostility by refusing to elevate any man to office who acknowledges a higher allegiance to another Power than the one he owes to the Federal Government of this land. Now, the first question which springs up on examining this section is this: What did its framers mean? what object had they in view? Did they intend the public men of the country to understand by the terms which they employed that we are opposed to the aggressive policy and the corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church? I will give what I conceive to have been their purpose. They drew, as I think, a distinction between what I will call the governmental policy, or civil government, of that Church and the tenets of the religious faith of its members.

But the language, I say, was unwarranted by that council. In the first place, they assumed the existence of facts which certainly have never fallen under my cognizance. I live in a community of which a large number are Catholics; and I say, as I have said elsewhere, that I have yet to meet with the first American Catholic who hesitated for a moment to acknowledge that his allegiance to our great organic law was paramount to all others. And, in discussing this platform, I have uniformly taken this position, that if the construction I have placed on that eighth section was not the true one that if I was wrong in supposing, that the framers of it did not intend to proscribe men for their religious opinions, then I contemptuously place that platform under my feet. This thing of proscribing men for their religious creed has always shocked my moral sense; and I only regret that the men who met in that grave council, that the men who, so to speak, sought to place swaddling clothes around the great infant of the American party, went so far as to have almost strangled it in its birth—that they soiled its earliest robes with the religious proscription. And I say this, sir, that however much I may be attached to what I conceive to be the great fundamental principles of the American organization, if I believed that this idea of proscription was to be embodied in its future

policy, I would this moment cut myself aloof from it.

Thus have the Know Nothings in the short race they have run against the light and truth of Democracy, been forced to abandon two out of three of their cardinal principles.—They stand now on nothing but their opposition to foreigners, and as the Presidential election draws nigh, when the votes of these foreigners may become necessary for their success, is it improbable or unfair to conjecture that they will soon be proclaiming their devotion to the rights of our foreign born citizens? Will not the rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent, accompanied as they may be with votes, mesmerise these modern reformers, and force them, in the face of all their resolves and harangues, to kick this last plank out of their platform?

CIRCULATION OF SMALL NOTES.

The law passed by the last General Assembly, forbidding the circulation of small notes, and which went into effect on the first of the present month, is creating a good deal of talk and dissatisfaction. The following is the section of the law which causes the panic:

"Sec. 3. No Bank, unless plainly and expressly allowed by its Charter, shall make or issue any Note, Bill, Check, Draft or Order, acknowledgment of indebtedness, or Certificate of Deposit, for a less sum than three dollars, on pain of being deemed to have violated its charter; and moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars."

The 4th Section provides that no Corporation shall issue a Certificate of Deposit for a less sum than three dollars, and that no certificate of deposit for any amount, shall be issued for circulation, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

All kinds of due bills, notes, &c., forbidden to be issued for circulation, by the same act, and such issues, by individuals classed as a misdemeanor.

A Sheriff is not allowed to take bills of a less amount than \$3, for taxes.

All persons are forbidden to aid in the circulation of bills of a less denomination than \$3, or in the circulation of the Certificates, &c., above named, whether issued in or out of the State. A fine of \$5 imposed for every offence, whether committed by Corporations or individuals, besides being classed as a misdemeanor.

No Bank is to draw Drafts, Checks, &c., otherwise than for specie. The mode of calling for payment in "current notes" is prohibited, under a penalty of 12 per cent. per annum till such paper is paid in specie.

The law will be to all intents and purposes a dead letter. Necessity will force our people to use small bills. Legislators, in their zeal to do something, often do a very bad something. When the law in question, was enacted the representatives of the dignity and wisdom of the State, had better been playing "hull-gull" for ground peas, or swapping jack knives.

WE assert, without fear of contradiction, says the Nashville Union, that there has never been a resolution adopted by a Know Nothing meeting in a single free State, on the subject of slavery, which the Know Nothings of the South would dare adopt.

SERVANT HIRING.—In Richmond, Va., servants, both male and female, are commanding higher prices this year than the past. Farm hands bring from \$130 to \$163, and women from \$40 to \$75 per year. Factory hands have advanced about fifteen per cent., on last year, and first rate female cooks, of good character, and without encumbrance, have advanced even above that ratio.

TWO DEAD CHILDREN FOUND IN A CAR.—On Wednesday, after the emigrant train had changed cars at Altoona, Pa., the dead bodies of two children, aged about five and two years, were found in the vacated cars. They were ascertained to be the children of poor German emigrants, who had left them unburied from necessity. They were decently interred by the citizens of Altoona.

THE DIFFERENCE.—When the American army moved through Mexico one of its institutions was the establishment of a newspaper office, which followed the camp and gave the intelligence of the day. Recent advices from the Crimea announce that the foundation had been laid for an army jockey club, with a permanent fund for races wherever the troops may be encamped.

DURING the past year there were 1364 deaths in Cleveland, Ohio; 92 were from consumption, and 129 from summer complaint.

HONORABLE Cave Johnson, has been elected president, and Jas. Morton cashier of the Bank of Tennessee.

EXCITEMENT IN FAYETTEVILLE.—A faro bank was broken up in Fayetteville, a few evenings since, and the apparatus seized and burnt in the streets the next morning. The gamblers were non-residents, who had been there only a few days. One of them escaped from a window of their room, and the other deposited \$1,000 as bail.

DIVORCES.—During the present session of the Alabama Legislature, there have been about one hundred cases of divorce granted.

Senator Douglas is in Cleveland, Ohio, still unable to proceed to Washington.

WHAT WE GROW.

From a table published in the Charleston Standard, obtained from the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, we learn that the total value of the vegetable products for the last year is \$1,355,887,500, and the value of the animals and animal products, \$1,252,005,000—making the total value of the agricultural products of the country for the year, \$2,707,892,500, a sum which is truly enormous, and which will go very far in warranting the extravagant and patriotic expressions of sentiment characteristic of the lovers of the Union. This will more readily be seen in comparison with the value of the agricultural products of the United States for the year 1849-50, which, according to the census reports, amounted to \$1,239,197,682, showing an increase in five years of over 108 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that the market value of these products is generally rated higher than in the estimate for 1850.

The estimate is exceedingly favorable to the agricultural condition of the South, so far as may be judged from the specification of those articles of produce which belong more peculiarly to the Southern States. The value of the cotton crop, for the present year, is set down at the sufficiently low figure of \$136,000,000, against \$98,603,720 for 1850—showing an increase of over 38 per cent.

The value of the rice crop has increased in the five years from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000, or 250 per cent; tobacco from \$13,982,686 to \$19,000,000, or nearly 36 per cent; sugar from \$12,278,850 to \$35,356,000, or 180 per cent; and wheat, of which the South has lately greatly increased her production from \$106,485,944 to \$247,500,944, or from 100,485,944 bushels to 165,000,000 bushels. Other items appear equally favorable, but these are sufficient to direct attention to the increasing agricultural importance of the country and the South.

THE WEATHER.

Since our last issue we have experienced in this region a considerable spell of weather. Snow in the morning, and snow in the evening, and snow all the time and everywhere, has been the leading feature of the spell. It is so cold that the old snow don't melt, while it is daily reinforced by new supplies. What the end of it all is to be, unless we can get up a thaw, it is disagreeable to think of. It is too cold to do more than keep from freezing, and in fact a lazy man stands a poor chance at that.

From every quarter of the compass the cry comes up "The Weather—O how cold!" The Northern people say the recent snow-storm which has visited them has been the heaviest experienced in seventy years. It extended over an immense area of country, having raged with more or less violence from Charleston, S. C., to Halifax, N. S. From the New York papers we take an account of the effect there:

"Saturday afternoon snow commenced to fall, and before Sunday dawned, New York was buried in a white mantle, from two to three feet deep. For years our city has not experienced such a snow storm, and our streets have been rendered nearly impassable thereby."

The snow was accompanied by a strong N. E. gale, which blew with great fury until early Sunday morning, drifting the snow, which was very light, to the depth, in some places, of four and even six feet. The city railroads were blocked up as early as ten o'clock on Sunday night, and found great difficulty in running before that time. All sorts of vehicles were in great demand, and during the early part of the evening the cars and omnibuses were thereby so crowded with passengers as to resemble bee-hives in swarming time, more than anything else we can compare them to. Pedestrianism was decidedly a difficult task during the afternoon and evening.

Omnibuses were choked off early, and the ferry boats generally ceased running after midnight, hundreds of people being forced to remain on this side all night.

Sunday morning, as may be supposed, the churches were rather thinly attended. In the lower parts of the city, the narrower streets are nearly impassable, especially where the snow has been shovelled off the sidewalks and piled up into the carriage ways; it is rather unpleasant to contemplate what their condition will be, should a sudden thaw come on. In the upper and fashionable wards, many gangs of poor men made good wages by clearing away the snow, which had almost buried some of the dwellings. As people began to go out, carefully picking their way in the footsteps of those who had preceded them, narrow alley-ways were beaten in the snow, and those on one side of the street could barely see more than the heads and shoulders of those on the other."

The Governor of Alabama has vetoed the bill appropriating \$300,000 to the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road.

Wounds in cattle are quickly cured by washing several times a day with a mixture of the yolk of eggs and spirits of turpentine.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends the extension of the steamboat law of 1852 to the Pacific coast.

Hon. David R. Atchison has withdrawn from the canvass for U. S. Senator in Missouri, and retired into private life.

A bill has been reported in the Pennsylvania Legislature to abolish the usury laws.

Colonel Daniel Jenifer, U. S. Minister to Austria, under the administration of Gen. Harrison, died at Port Tobacco, Va., on the 1st inst., at an advanced age.

Remarks of Mr. Clingman.

Spicy debates are the order of the day in the House of Representatives. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, introduced the following resolution the other day, whereupon our Representative, Mr. Clingman, took occasion to define his position, as well as to administer a severe rebuke to Mr. Banks, the Abolition candidate for Speaker.

Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker *via* voice, and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee. I would make this suggestion to the gentleman from Maine. I suppose that every gentleman in the House has his mind made up in regard to this proposition; I suggest, therefore, that the gentleman from Maine call the previous question on the resolution, and let us vote upon it directly. I hope no member will move to lay it on the table, but let us have the vote directly on the proposition.

Mr. WASHBURN. I would say to the gentleman from Tennessee that it is my purpose to submit the resolution without making a single remark, and that I intended to call for the previous question, but my friend from North Carolina (Mr. Clingman) desires to say a single word; and with the understanding that he will move the previous question I yield him the floor.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I will do that of course. I have heretofore, Mr. Clerk, avoided taking any part in the discussions that have sprung up on this floor, because I think they have generally been premature in advance of the organization; and I do not purpose to do so now, except to say a word or two in explanation of the vote which I am about to give on this question. So far as the adoption of the plurality rule is concerned, I see no objection to it on principle. It is a mere question of expediency, and we may well change the mode of election, when circumstances require it. We may adopt either the majority or plurality rule, following in this respect many of the States that have recently adopted the plurality rule in their elections after trying the majority plan. Feeling of late a strong anxiety to see this House organized—a feeling which I still entertain—I have been willing, and I have repeatedly said that I thought it better, to change the law and to allow an election to be made in this way. But although I have repeatedly expressed that opinion, and although for the last two weeks I have thought and often said that it would be better to adopt the plurality rule, I am not now going to vote for the resolution of the gentleman from Maine. I was in favor of adopting this rule, in fact, until last Saturday; but, as in all other questions of expediency, I feel now at liberty to do what seems to me proper as to the propriety of changing the method. For two weeks, as I have said, up to last Saturday, I was in favor of adopting it, and tried to get my friends to come up to it, but there was a declaration made on last Saturday by a prominent candidate for the speakership, which, taken in connection with some things that I have heard since, induces me to decline at this time voting for the proposition.

Without going into details I may simply say that I understood the candidate of those who call themselves Republicans to have placed himself, on Saturday last, on the extreme and most odious ground ever taken before the country by any set of Abolitionists. He (Mr. Banks) not only stands politically, and in a party point of view, making common cause with these Abolitionists, but I understood him to embrace an opinion, or at any rate not to have made up his mind against it, in regard to a subject which the senior gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) sometimes discusses, in connection with Abolitionism, of the equality of the white and black race. I understood that gentleman (Mr. Banks) to say, in reply to a direct question put, that he did not know whether the negro or the white man would be the superior, and that he was willing to let them have a trial. The gentleman proposes to determine that question by a certain sort of test—not an intellectual or moral trial, but the most odious of all the modes by which Abolitionists of this country propose to carry out their views. I understood the gentleman not only to think the negro equal to the white race, as he seems to say, by declaring that he believes with the Declaration of Independence "that all men are created equal," but to be very anxious to have an amalgamation of the two races, so as to ascertain which will in the end prove to be the superior race, if either is in fact so.

I am gratified to know, Mr. Clerk, that certain gentlemen who heretofore voted for him are disgusted with the enunciation of such a doctrine. Though they might have agreed with that gentleman (Mr. Banks) on most of the political questions of the day, they were not prepared to go to that length with him; and I understand that they are now extremely anxious to get him out of the way as far as the speakership is concerned. Therefore I am willing to give them a fair opportunity of doing it. So far as the political questions which have heretofore been discussed in this House are concerned, I do not know that there is much difference, practically, between that gentleman and the body of those who are supporting him. And, with respect to these issues, it perhaps makes little difference whether he or some one of his supporters should be elected. If there are on this floor a majority of men who prefer his election (Mr. Banks) to that of our candidate, it is not to me a matter of any great solicitude; but, as the gentleman takes upon himself to assert here, as his language seems necessarily to imply, the most offensive, and—to me—most disgusting doctrine ever laid down in this country, and that, too, with a sneer, and a jest, as if it afforded him matter of amusement, I cannot make myself, even indirectly, an instrument in effecting his election; particularly when I put it along with other saying attributed to him, and which he did not disclaim expressly, when alluding to it, that in a certain contingency he would "let the Union slide."

Where a man speaks with levity of a grave question like the dissolution of the Union, as one would speak of a drunken man sliding into a gutter, I must confess that it looks to me as if he had no great respect for the Constitution of the country and the existing Government; and I might hesitate for some time before I should indorse him by any vote, even indirectly; and I shall therefore wait for those who have heretofore been supporting him to look elsewhere for a candidate, if they want to do so. A man may say that a contingency might occur where a dissolution of the Union would be justifiable and necessary; but to speak of such a contingency with levity is to me exceedingly distasteful.

When, however, to cap the climax, he proposes to test the superiority or the inferiority of the white and black races by such a process as the gentleman referred to on Saturday last, shall wait certainly a reasonable time for those who have been supporting him to get some one else more suited to their tastes. I do not wish, therefore, to see this plurality rule adopted just now, and shall vote against it on this occasion.

I have said thus much, not with a disposition to arraign any gentleman for his opinions. I think the debate that has been carried on here has been irregular. I would rather much of it had not been gone into. But, sir, as it has been stated in the public papers, and as I have frequently said that I was in favor of adopting the plurality rule, some explanation seems necessary for the vote I now propose to give against it.

And now, sir, in accordance with the pledge given to the gentleman from Maine, [Mr. Washburn,] I renew the demand for the previous question.

Mr. BANKS. I will not ask the gentleman to withdraw the demand for the previous question, if the House will allow me to utter a single sentence. [Cries of "Agreed! agreed!" "Go on!"]

No objection being made,

Mr. B. proceeded: I have simply to say, that I utterly disclaim the opinion imputed to me by the honorable gentleman from North Carolina, in reference to the subject which he has introduced.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I certainly did not wish to do injustice to the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts. I understood him to say this in answer to the question as to whether the black race was equal to the white, or superior to it.

A MEMBER. Read what he did say, from the Globe.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I will not trouble the House with reading it now; but I understood the gentleman to say, in substance, that the superior or more powerful race would absorb the weaker, and that he was willing to wait the developments of time, or some such thing, to see whether the black race would absorb the white race, or the white race absorb the black. I understood the gentleman, therefore, as looking forward to this result—I do not know that he said he was in favor of seeing the experiment made, but he expressed no repugnance to it. I understood him as looking to the ultimate result, in reference to the superiority of the races, before he would make up his mind. Therefore it was that I made the comments which I have; and I am sure that the House will agree with me that they were legitimate, in view of the gentleman's remarks. I should be happy if the gentleman would disclaim that position.

Mr. ORR. With the permission of the gentleman from North Carolina, I will read the language which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Banks] did use.

Mr. CLINGMAN. Read it.

Mr. ORR. It is as follows:

"I have to say, in this matter, that I accept the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. In regard to the superiority of races, I am impressed with the conviction that it is to be determined only by capacity for endurance. So far as I have studied the subject, it seems to me to be the universal law, that the weaker is always absorbed and disappears in the stronger race. Whether the black race of this continent, or any other part of this world, is equal to the white race, can only be determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other; and I propose to wait until the respective races can be properly subjected to this philosophical test before I give decisive answer."

Mr. CLINGMAN. That is just what I understood the gentleman to say—that he could not determine in his own mind which was superior, but he was willing to wait the result—as I said, not willing to put it to any intellectual contest, not to any contest in science, mathematics, poetry, or in arts or arms; but I understood him to refer to a particular contest of that sort, and that he had no objection to the contest. I understood the gentleman to speak of a grave question with levity. Men generally look upon the idea with repugnance; and I confess that it surprised me that the gentleman from Massachusetts, with his education, attainments, and intellect, should express himself in the manner which he did. I think he will see that my inference was a very natural one.

The small-pox has broken out in the poor-house at Pittsburg.

The Stillwell Iron Works, located in Court, near Dear-street, Brooklyn, were totally destroyed by fire early on Monday morning. Loss \$50,000—insurance \$15,000.—This is the fifth time these works have been destroyed.

It is estimated that the dividends due in January and paid out by the various companies in the United States, amounted to over eight millions of dollars.

CONGRESS.

"No Speaker yet." We want this pithy announcement stereotyped, to save trouble. We think we shall get it up in fancy type, and append it to our Editorial head, as a sort of ornamental fixture. We have private advices from Washington which lead us to hope for an organization at an early day. It is very much mixed with uncertainties, however, and a man is sure of nothing now until it takes place. Mr. Orr came very near being Speaker the other day, and it happened in this way. Somebody, Sneed of Tennessee, we believe, moved that Mr. Orr of South Carolina take the Chair temporarily. This proposition failed by just one vote—Cobb of Georgia voting against it.

James River is frozen over, and persons are crossing on the ice.

The New York papers are advocating the establishment of shoe black societies in that city, for the employment of poor boys. A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer gives an interesting account of the operations of similar associations in London. In the last century, and in the early part of the present, shoe blacks followed a profitable trade in the streets of London, but the business fell into disuse until it was revived in 1851, at the instance of some charitable persons. Since the commencement of the society, 276 boys have been in its employ. These boys must be regular in their attendance on the Ragged or Mission Schools. A portion of the boy's earnings is placed in a bank for their benefit. This, then, is another specimen of free society. No one suggests "shoe black societies" for the negroes even of the Southern States.—The truth is, there are many slaves who would think themselves above going into such society. White boys at the North are to be elevated, and improved, and made good citizens—legislators and statesmen, perhaps—by being employed in the menial service of blacking boots! Oh ye fanatics—ye "blind guides," which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Louisville Journal of the 4th instant says: "A Mrs. Rhodes, of this city, on Thursday last, had four babies at a birth—two boys and two girls. They are all very well indeed, and the mother is much better than could be expected. We have spoken of her as 'Mrs. Rhodes,' but we beg her pardon—she is Mrs. Rhodes. We hope she is a good American, for if the Sng-Nicht women are breeding at such a rate, the condition of affairs is alarming."

A BOUNCER.—Mr. John Lawrence Bazler, in the Louisville Times, offers to bet from \$5,000 to \$30,000, that he can do as follows: Jump five feet further on a dead level than any man in Kentucky—three feet further than any man in the United States—one foot, further than any man in the world—or that he can stand flat footed upon the earth and leap a brick wall fifteen feet high and four thick.

BEAN'S STATION FOR SALE!

Pursuant to a decree of the Honorable Chancery Court at Rutledge, I will, on the 1st and 2d days of February next, sell at Bean's Station, to the highest bidder, on credits of one and two years, with interest from date, all the Real Estate of Thomas White-side, deceased, in Grainger county.

The well known and very desirable property known as Bean's Station is situated in a central part of East Tennessee, at a convenient distance from the grounds selected for the Bean's Station Depot on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad.

and at the crossing of the great Stock Road from Kentucky to South Carolina, and the main thoroughfare through East Tennessee to Virginia. Its natural advantages for the building up of a flourishing inland town, are superior to those of any village in this part of the State. The Bean's Station tract proper consists of

280 ACRES,

and will be first offered as a whole, to purchasers who may desire to own the entire estate or to speculate in town lots. It will then be offered in lots of convenient size and if the aggregate of the sale does not exceed the bid at which the whole was struck off the bidder for the whole gets the property. There is also in the immediate vicinity more than

1000 Acres Woodland,

which will be sold at the same time, and upon the same terms, in lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars address

T. W. TURLEY,

Rutledge, Tenn.

January 10, 1856.

Five Cents Reward.

Left me on the 23d day of December last, a bound boy, named FRANCIS A. JUSTICE, aged about 17 years, heavy built, blue eyes, and brown hair. He had on a new suit of janes, new boots and hat. The public are cautioned against harboring said boy. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, to any one who will deliver him to me.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, Jan. 17, 1856.

\$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, It has been Represented to me that THOMAS RUTHERFORD, late of the County of Ashe, stands charged with the homicide of one Tobias Taylor, Jr., of said County, on the 22nd of November last, and that the said Thomas Rutherford is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, in order that the said Thomas Rutherford may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Ashe County.

DESCRIPTION:

Thomas Rutherford is represented to be about 18 years old, about 5 1-2 ft. high, weight 140 to 150 pounds, complexion fair, and slightly freckled, dark blue eyes and dark sandy hair, cut short in front and top of head, large hands, bold appearance and quick spoken. Fleed to Virginia, and when last heard from was at Independence, Grayson County.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor: PELASKI COMPTON, Private Secretary.

A FACT.

The partnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of *Physic*, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare.—J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

CLOTHING!

A FINE LOT OF CLOTHING for sale, cheap for cash. Overcoats, close bodied coats, vests, pants, and trunks.

Dec. 6. SMITH & McDOWELL.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A first rate PIANO, of fine tone and finish, will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber.

Asheville, Dec. 6, 1855. T. G. MASSIE.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. H. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.

W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. D. BOYD, " "

C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, Secretary.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentes of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that. Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,

Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c.

J. M. CARLSLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

AN Installment of one fourth of one per cent of the Capital Stock of the "Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company," is required to be paid into the Treasury of the Company on or before the first Monday in January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. G. MASSIE, Sec.

Nov. 22, 1855. td

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent to make their mark in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intending reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,

A. E. BAIRD,

R. B. VANCE,

R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining

Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of \$5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at \$2 00 for each specimen.

WM. REAL, A. M.

Murphy, N. C., January 4, 1856. 1y

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THE RAILROAD is coming and actually is in progress, and will pass directly through the town of Columbus, Polk county, North Carolina, from Spartanburg to Tennessee, and the Commissioners appointed by Court to sell the remainder of lots, offer for sale on Wednesday, 2d of January, 1856, 29 LOTS, some fronting the public square.

Terms of sale:—One two and three years, note and security.

The Treasurer of public buildings is also prepared to make contracts for the erection of a fine Court House and Jail. The plan and specifications can be seen by calling on WM. S. MILLS, Treasurer.

WM. S. MILLS,

J. STARK SIMMS,

JOHN WALKER,

A. E. MILLER,

J. L. WARD,

Commissioners.

The contract for public buildings will be made on the same day.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement, only call attention to a few things as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osanburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicoes, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merinos; alpaca; rich black and fancy silks; gingham; lace; cloths; cassimeres; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds; kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silks; spool thread; dross; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the understanding of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, boots, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; ladies' boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "just suited to their mind," by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—everything! *HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.*

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chisels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears; pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and irons; broom; stirs; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barrows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sackcoats and tailcoats, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spin yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer *GOODS* of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL ADVANCE* ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a *Little Lower*, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. 1f

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of Ready Made Clothing. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Gentlemen's Furnishing

Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 1

MINUTES
OF THE
SALEM BAPTIST ASSOCIATION,
AT ITS
Eighteenth Anniversary,
HELD WITH
CANE CREEK CHURCH,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.,
AUGUST 10, 11, 12 AND 13, A. D. 1855.

The Introductory Sermon was preached at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Eld. T. STRADLEY, from Jeremiah the 6th chap. and 16th vs.: "Thus saith the Lord, &c."

The Delegates convened in the Canopy. Prayer by C. B. Mings.

Read letters from nine Churches—the remaining Churches not being represented.

1. Gave an opportunity for Churches to unite with the Body. None applied.

2. Elected Eld. T. Stradley, Moderator; and Wm. M. Porter, Clerk.

3. The Moderator appointed a Committee to arrange preaching: E. Morgan, G. W. Shackelford, and J. Pinkerton.

4. Called for correspondence from sister Associations, and received—

From Twelve Mile River, S. C.—A. B. Sergeant, with a Letter and Minutes.

Green River.—Eld. B. Bruce and H. Gilliam, with a Letter and Minutes.

Tuckasee.—No Letter or Minutes; but Eld. C. B. Mings being present, stated that he was appointed—several Brethren testified the same, whereupon he was received.

5. Invited visiting Ministering Brethren of our Faith to seats with us, whereupon Eld. N. J. Corn, of Ebenezer Church, stated that his brethren delegated had gone into the organization of the brethren amalgamating with the Union Association; and that he considered this the true Association, and that if he is correct, he desires to take his seat under this invitation. The Association cordially received him; also Bro. R. Pinner took his seat.

6. Appointed a Committee to arrange the future business of the Body, in connection with the officers: Elders J. Evans, J. Kennemore, Bro's. G. W. Shackelford and G. N. Alexander.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. Prayer by Eld. B. Bruce.

SATURDAY, 9 o'clock, A. M.—Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Eld. J. Kennemore.

7. Called roll of Delegates.

8. Received and adopted the Report of the Arranging Committee.

9. The Moderator appointed the following Committees: On Correspondence.—Wm. Aiken, J. U. Orr.

On Foreign and Domestic Missions.—J. Stradley, C. B. Mings.

On Periodicals.—A. J. Kelley, Eld. Morgan.

On Temperance.—Wm. M. Porter, Enoch Morgan.

On Sabbath Schools.—G. W. Shackelford, B. Bruce.

On Finance.—G. N. Alexander, L. Young.

On Union Meetings.—P. D. Morgan, G. N. Alexander, and William Aiken.

10. Read and adopted the Circular Letter prepared by Eld. T. Stradley.

11. Appointed the next meeting of the Association to be held with Berea Church, nine miles East of Asheville, commencing on Friday before the 2d Sabbath in August, A. D., 1856.

12. Elected Eld. N. P. Corn to preach the next Introductory Sermon, and Eld. J. Evans his alternate.

13. Elected J. A. Stradley to write the next Circular Letter.

14. Queries from Cathey's Creek Church: Query 1st. What is the duty of a Church with her members who make and vend spirituous liquors, for the sake of gain?

Answer: We believe they should be admonished as for other crimes, and if they do not retract they should be expelled from the fellowship of the Church.

Query 2d. Is it good order for a Church member to be seen drinking the intoxicating draught in any company?

Ans. We answer in the negative—it is not good order for a Baptist to be seen drinking intoxicating liquor any where, or to use it in any way, except medicinally or mechanically. We believe that strict temperance principles ought to be observed by every Baptist body and constituent member.

15. Arrangement for Sabbath Preaching: First sermon, A. M., by Eld. N. P. Corn, followed by Eld. B. Bruce, on Missions; after which a collection for Conventional purposes. In P. M. Eld. C. B. Mings, followed by Eld. T. Stradley.

16. Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., Monday; prayer by A. J. Kelley.

SABBATH.—The services were conducted as appointed, to a large and solemn congregation. Collected \$11.35.

MONDAY.—Met pursuant to adjournment; prayer by the Clerk.

17. Called the roll of Delegates, and marked absentees.

Messengers to Twelve Mile River Association.—Elders J. Evans, N. P. Corn; bro's. J. U. Orr, Wm. Aiken.

To Green River.—Eld. T. Stradley; bro's. J. Pinkerton, and A. McFarver.

To Tyger River.—Eld. T. Stradley.

To Tuckasee.—Bro's. J. A. Stradley, L. Young, and Enoch Morgan.

18. Report on Foreign and Home Missions; read and adopted.

Report on Sabbath Schools; read and adopted.

Report on Temperance; read and adopted.

Report on Union Meetings; read and adopted.

Report on Periodicals; read and adopted.

Report on Finance; read and adopted.

Report on Correspondence; read and adopted.

19. Elected Delegates to Convention: Eld. T. Stradley, and bro. Wm. Aiken.

On motion, agreed that Eld. N. P. Corn be allowed a seat in Convention by furnishing the balance of the funds necessary to entitle him to a seat.

Divided the Conventional Funds: To Home Missions, \$5; to Education, \$6 35 cts.

Report on Union Meetings.

1st Dist. Hominy, commencing Friday before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1856; Elders T. Stradley, N. P. Corn and J. Evans to attend it.

2d Dist. Mills River, commencing Friday before the first Sabbath in November next; Elders N. P. Corn, J. Kennemore, J. Evans and T. Stradley, to attend it.

3d Dist. With Bulah Church, commencing Friday before the fourth Sabbath in October next; Elders T. Stradley, N. P. Corn and B. Bruce, to attend it.

Report on Temperance.

We are happy to know there are various operations now in existence for the purpose of putting down drunkenness, and reclaiming poor deluded sinners from the degrading and soul-destroying practice of intoxication, by the drinking of ardent spirits. And we believe that our Churches should not grow cold on the subject, but that we should stand shoulder to shoulder, and exhibit one solid phalanx against the degrading and sinful practice of making, vending or using it as a beverage in all our Churches or communities. Surely we ought to hold out every inducement we possibly can by example, and every means that we believe calculated to suppress it. We ought, therefore, to encourage every operation and institution which we believe is calculated to better the condition of suffering humanity the world over. Brethren, will you not come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty?

WM. M. PORTER, Chm'n.

Report on Periodicals.

We have not had the opportunity of reading very many papers during the present year, but those we have read we can heartily recommend. The Tennessee Baptist is edited by bro. J. R. Graves, at Nashville, Tenn. The Carolina Intelligencer is edited

by bro. A. J. Cansler, at Shelbyville, N. C. The Biblical Recorder is edited by bro. J. J. James, at Raleigh, N. C. All, or at least one of these papers should be carefully perused weekly by every Baptist of this Association, as it is a given up point that there is much instructive knowledge to be gained from reading them. Brethren, lay these papers before your children, that they may acquire the truths which they contain while young, and they will not depart from them when they get old.

A. J. KELLY, Chm'n.

Report on Sabbath Schools.

Dear Brethren: In the few letters received in our Association this year, how few of them report Sabbath Schools! There is only three reported: one at Mills River Church, one at Bent Creek, and one at Berea. We are much gratified to hear of those reported being in a very prosperous condition. We recommend that all the Churches establish Sabbath Schools, inasmuch as our pulpits cannot be supplied every Sabbath, would it not be well for our Brethren to make themselves useful by meeting our youths, and instruct them? Go to work immediately—organize schools, appoint superintendents of good moral religious characters, who will take a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of children, and the good of the neighborhood. This is the way to raise up good and wise men, with their minds stored with rich knowledge and religious training to fill our places, who are growing weary and near our end. We hope the Brethren will go to work in earnest and in good faith, praying the Lord to bless their labors; and see if we cannot report more Sabbath Schools in successful operation at the next meeting of our Association. Dear Brethren: this is the way to raise up our children in the way they should go, and when they get old they will not depart from it. Instruct them in the scriptures, teaching them to keep holy the Sabbath. All of which is humbly submitted.

G. W. SHACKELFORD, Chm'n.

P. S.—Since writing this report, we are sorry to learn that the Sabbath School at Cane Creek has gone down, in consequence of the division.

G. W. S., Chm'n.

Home and Foreign Missions.

The Missionary cause is one of great importance, of which we speak with alacrity and delight; and to us conveys the same meaning as the word Christian, or Christ-like,—for it means to be in possession of the same spirit. And we look on all Ministers sent of Christ as being Missionaries, actuated by the same spirit: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," &c. And in connection with this view, we believe that every true Minister will go to the extent of his ability and means to promulgate Christ, the way, the truth and the life. In view of this, we find that many have left their happy homes, dear friends and connexions, and have gone to heathen lands to preach the Gospel—to prevent the millions of earth from falling into eternal burning, even while those poor heathens have glutted their prisons with their emaciated bodies. But still they go, for their Master was worse treated than all this. While many undergo the most indefatigable labor in the home field, we are thankful to know that the cause of Missions is increasing and gaining influence in our own happy American land; while the hearts of many of our young men burn with zeal to go and tell of Christ and His power and willingness to save lost sinners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. STRADLEY, Chm'n.

Resolutions.

WHEREAS, There are serious difficulties now pending, and likely to increase in the Baptist Churches and Associations, relative to the Union question; and whereas, this Association feels deeply distressed at the scenes presented at this meeting—separating the ties that held the Churches of the Salem Association so affectionately together for the last ten years past, since the former effort to unite this Association with the Big Ivy Association, which resulted in a leading off of a number of our Brethren, who, with some of the Big Ivy, and some of the separates from Green River Association, formed the Union Association; and whereas the late effort to unite the Salem and Union has resulted again in a separation of our Association—leaving 310 of the number represented in 1854 on the old platform; on neutral ground 100, carrying off 150. The Brethren on the neutral side we believe will take the old stand, believing that we cannot ratify the terms of the Little River Convention without sacrificing the doctrines of the Bible—our denominational principles repudiated and our Ministers proscribed, and our consciences sacrificed by uniting with an Association having in their organic laws a clause repudiating our principles. But whereas the Union Association has claimed to have connexion with the Orthodox family of the Missionary Baptists throughout the whole country around us, and whereas we claim and have ever been so recognized since our organization, by the old orthodox bodies around us; and whereas the Brethren have so kindly and affectionately proposed a Committee of able, pious, judicious Ministers of two of our old efficient sister Associations, viz: The Broad River and Tyger River Associations, and asked the Salem, the Green River and the Union to submit the whole of the distressing difficulties to said Committee, and let their decision be final between the three bodies; and whereas we have the utmost confidence in the Committee proposed, and are willing, if wrong, to be set right. Nay, we desire it; Therefore,

Resolved, That we accede to the proposition on our part, and beg the other Associations to do the same; and resolved further, that we elect a Committee of three to lay the matter before the proposed Committee—the said meeting we hope our sister Associations will agree on at an early period.

Resolved further, That we will try to pray God to be our director; and although we cannot act consistently together until the settlement of difficulties, yet we will try to pray for the peace of Zion upon honorable terms.

Resolved, That in view of the great kindness received at the hands of the Brethren and friends of Cane Creek during this Association, we feel it our duty and delight to offer them our thanks and this public testimony of respect.

Resolved, That the Clerk superintend the printing and distribution of 400 copies of our Minutes, and we will pay him \$5 for his services.

Adjusted to the time and place above mentioned. Prayer by C. B. Mings.

T. STRADLEY, Moderator.

WM. M. PORTER, Clerk.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the Baptist Churches composing the Salem Association:

A useful practice has continued from time immemorial in our Denomination, in addressing each other by Circulars.

The circumstances surrounding our Churches at this juncture, appear to call for repeated efforts in the defence of the sovereignty of Jehovah, as developed in the doctrines of Divine Grace. As there are many near to us who are totally denying the doctrine of God's election, it becomes all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth, seriously to concern themselves about the foundation of the Christian's happiness. The inspired penman once said, "if the foundation be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" May we not ask with propriety and force: If the electing love of God be taken from the Scriptures what are they worth without it? What a chaos of darkness, accompanied with unceasing thunders from Mount Sinai, with vivid lightnings from the blazing sword of Divine justice, turning over and anon, under the dazzling rays of the Sun of Righteousness, blinding the eyes, and cutting off the hopes of all related to them, who eat of the forbidden fruit, no expectation of deliverance could have been indulged by any. But by those doctrines which exhibit the eternal love of God, we see a plan of redemption laid down by which the eternal God can, and will be glorified in the salvation of some sinners. None can nor dare to say the plan revealed was for the redemption of all, (except the Universalist,) and he is met with unanswerable queries in his theory: If Jehovah designed the redemption of all, will any be redeemed, or saved, in sin? He answers yes, without Scripture proof. If we ask the more moderate, fashionable quibbler of the day: Does the design embrace all? He answers all that will let God redeem them. This, like the first, is without Scripture proof. If it were left to the caprice of man's will, every Christian must know, no man ever would seek an interest in redeeming love. Therefore the Originator of the plan alone can, and must effect the design planned. Thus all are compelled either to yield to the belief of particular redemption, or charge Jehovah with deficiency of power or want of love, in carrying out the scheme of universal redemption. What would be said of our country, having made a stipulation before engaging in war with an enemy, that yearly they would exchange prisoners, man for man, and then after receiving a thousand to redeem a thousand, they are denied five hundred? The eyes of all nations are now upon us; will valiant, powerful America, sit down with careless cowardice, straining both the wings of her eagle, or bringing a cloud over the stars of her flag? She would say no; we have paid for them, and we will have

them out of their prison. But in redemption we have a voice more powerful than all the nations combined. "Thine they were and thou hast redeemed them and none of them is lost." We are compelled to the conclusion that Christ came to redeem his own, and said, "I say not for the world, but for those thou hast given me out of the world." But many who are satisfied that redemption must be particular, according to a settled purpose in the mind of Jehovah, ignorantly deny that election is a fixed principle settled eternally. Election and redemption are so closely allied, that, though not identically the same, they are inseparably united—election is the cause, redemption the effect; and the two must stand side by side, and be co-extensive. Is it offered any where as a bargain? Are there any conditions proposed? We are forced to say nay. Then it must be the effect of an eternal purpose, and is destitute of conditions. If redemption thus stands finished, then election has no conditions. The question concerning election turns very considerably on one point, viz: in the conversion of a sinner, does God or man first begin the good work? If God is the original cause, the reason is very short; what he did he designed to do. He knew this before he did it, and we leave it to any one to conclude how long he had the intention before it was realized in fact. But if man takes the first step, or is called on for any further prerequisite in his own conversion, so far as it is allowed to be the work of God, it then follows that man must be of a more improved character, and of more improved graces, than the Scriptures declare him to be. Then the whole system of Arminianism is the direct consequence. In that case it is vain to talk any more of the election of Grace as proceeding from God, for the result of the inquiry is God chooses man and man chooses him.

Some have labored in vain to mystify the soul-cheering doctrine of election by calling it unconditional election. We believe it to be ridiculous, unscriptural, unphilosophical.—1st. Ridiculous, to suppose man to be with Jehovah antecedent to the fall, antecedent to the creation, when the election of Grace was entered into, to comply with conditions. Certainly no one can be so daring as to say the work of the Lord was not virtually complete before the world began; see Ephesians 1 ch. 4 v. 2 Thessalonians 2 ch 13 v.—2d. It is unscriptural; it is no where taught, but it is contradicted: "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you." "No man can come unto me except the Father, which sent me, draw him." John 15 ch. 16 v. and John 6 ch. 44 v.—3d. It is unphilosophical. We tell a man he is elected to office, how simple for him to ask on what conditions; when we tell him it is done—he is the choice, (choice and election are the same.) If he ask what conditions now am I expected to carry out in my office, it would bespeak him sensible, and willing to act in his office. Some object to the term Unconditional Election; we answer, if no conditions can be shown as required of God, then it is unconditional; but if conditions can be shown, then it is no more election at all, but a bargain—or reciprocal exchange.

In our view, the doctrine of election is one of the grand foundation stones of the Gospel system, and we can do nothing without it. We need it to explain many parts of the Divine word; without it there would be no certainty that any of the declared plans of God would be completed—they would appear rather as experiments than designs. We advance farther—we say the Arminian himself cannot devise a theory by which, or in which, he can exclude the doctrines of Divine Grace from his theory, although he dreads the sound of election by Grace. If the day should ever arrive when our Ministers cease to believe, and on all proper occasions to preach this doctrine, and the members of our Churches sink into a disbelief of this doctrine, we shall rapidly decline as a denomination, and may soon say with the Prophet: "What will there be in the end thereof?"

But it will be said there are many who go to an extreme on the opposite side, and who are, to say the least, bordering on Antinomianism. Granted. We must not, however, on that account, lose a doctrine of God's revelation. There are excesses in Antinomianism which many of its abettors do not subscribe to. There are some in all parties guilty of excesses. The fact is, that many are probably suspected of Antinomianism, who are not more so than the cautious Calvinists. For the sake of those persons, and for the sake of the doctrine itself, we earnestly wish its practical nature was clearly and extensively pointed out, so that it might be shown that it is not a barren speculation, but filled with motives to activity and devotedness to God, and full of pure Christian consolation. We are persuaded election when exhibited on Scriptural principles, does not shelter the sinner—does not in its proper operation discourage the inquirer, and the feeble—does not limit the preaching of the Gospel freely and fully to all men as sinners—and does not interfere with the obligations of men as reasonable and accountable beings, to examine, believe, and love, whatever God has made known to them. We wish we had time to show as might be shown, that (by supposing) there had been no such thing as an election by Grace; that without it the objections against the moral government of God would have been far greater than they now are. This very doctrine throws more light on the designs of the Deity than any other part of Divine revelation; because it shows there was a plan laid in eternity, progressively carried forward throughout all time, combined with the grandest facts of Divine revelation; and which will be exhibited to the assembled world at the judgment-day in proof of the wisdom, justice, holiness, and goodness of God.

Before closing, we ask: Is any doctrine so consoling as the above? "I have loved thee with an everlasting love, therefore with loving kindness have I drawn thee." God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, before the literal world was spoken into existence. "Behold what manner of love the Father has bestowed on us, that we should be called the Sons of God." What disinterested, unceasing, unequal, unworthy love—without beginning, without end!

Contributions from individuals for Minutes.—R. R. Scullin, 5 cts; John Shipman, 5 cts; Eli Shepley, 5 cts; J. H. Allen, 5 cts.

State of the Churches.

DELEGATES.

By whom supplied.

S. Worsp.

CHURCHES.

Cont from Churches.

TOTAL.

Dead.

Excluded.

Disin'd.

Reins'd.

R. C. by Let.

Baptized.

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WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

GETTING HOT.—We called in at the House hall last evening, at about 6 p. m., and found the steam of factionous g-tting up pretty rapidly.—Some members looked flushed, others angry, and not a few as though ready for a general squabble "at the drop of hat." The hair of nearly every one of them was dishevelled, and their patience was evidently worn out. Yet it was clearly the determination of a large majority at that time to spend the night in the hall; there being no sign at that hour leading to the impression that either of the three parties were inclined to "give in," though here and there we found a member anxious to "pair off" with an opponent for the night. Up to that hour nothing had been effected in the course of the day by the expenditure of much wind and some little of Uncle Sam's money. The few who were anxious to adjourn did their best by the noise they made in voting aye, to the motions to that end, to "out-shout" their overwhelmingly more numerous opponents. Everybody was trying to be good humored, though restlessness and nervousness on the part of many would momentarily show itself in spite of their efforts to take the "fix" they were in as philosophically as possible. It struck us that the usual row of the night session would not arise. We never before knew the House to sit very late without the occurrence of squabble after squabble upon the floor, growing out of the undue heat of the members, and the never-failing confusion of such occasions. So we gave them credit for more physical perseverance than we previously thought they deserved.

The public at large, as matters now stand, care infinitely less about the solution of the question who shall be Speaker, than of that—whether the Thirty-fourth Congress shall or shall not ever get one. No party is in a majority in the Hall. So it will be impossible by the legislation of the present Congress—the Senate being largely Democratic—to change the existing policy of the Government in any material point whatever. Whatever party wins the Speakership, will speedily find itself in a quandary; as, in selecting the committees, no presiding officer can fail to give mortal offence to more or less disappointed gentlemen, who will punish him and those favored by him (in making the committees) on all convenient occasions throughout the session. Such has been the turn such matters have taken from the foundation of the Government to this day; and so long as human nature continues the same, we may always calculate on finding members disappointed in the selection of the committees, and showing their teeth on that account afterwards.—Evening Star.

Among the observances of Christmas are at New Orleans, were four stabbing cases, in two of which death ensued, and in the other two fatal results were apprehended. These assassinations were committed in the open street, and at the latest advices no clew to the assassins had been obtained. The Picayune says that when they were killed there was no loud disturbance, and no affray of any kind.

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